# List of the Canadian marine fish species in the National Museum of Natural Sciences, National Museums of Canada

# Liste des espèces de poissons marins du Canada au Musée national des sciences naturelles, Musées nationaux du Canada

By/par

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**Abstract**

Of the 834 marine species known and listed in this paper, from the Pacific, Arctic and Atlantic coasts of Canada, 481 are represented in the collections of the National Museum of Natural Sciences by some 92,814 specimens. The 353 species lacking, and another 212 species represented by only one to ten specimens and wanted for the national collections are indicated by asterisks. Collectors are respectfully requested to help obtain specimens of these species. Thirteen functions are listed for scientific collections, indicating their great, but little recognized value to society.

**Résumé**

Des 834 espèces marines qui sont énumérées dans cet article et connues sur les côtes du Pacifique, de l'Arctique et de l'Atlantique du Canada, 481 espèces sont représentées dans les collections du Musée national des sciences naturelles, soit environ 92,814 spécimens. Les 353 espèces qui ne sont pas représentées ainsi que les 212 espèces qui le sont par seulement un à dix spécimens sont indiquées par des astérisques, et sont en demande afin de compléter les collections. Les collectionneurs sont priés d'aider à obtenir des spécimens de ces espèces. Treize fonctions des collections scientifiques sont notées et indiquent leur grande valeur pour la société, mais malheureusement peu reconnue.

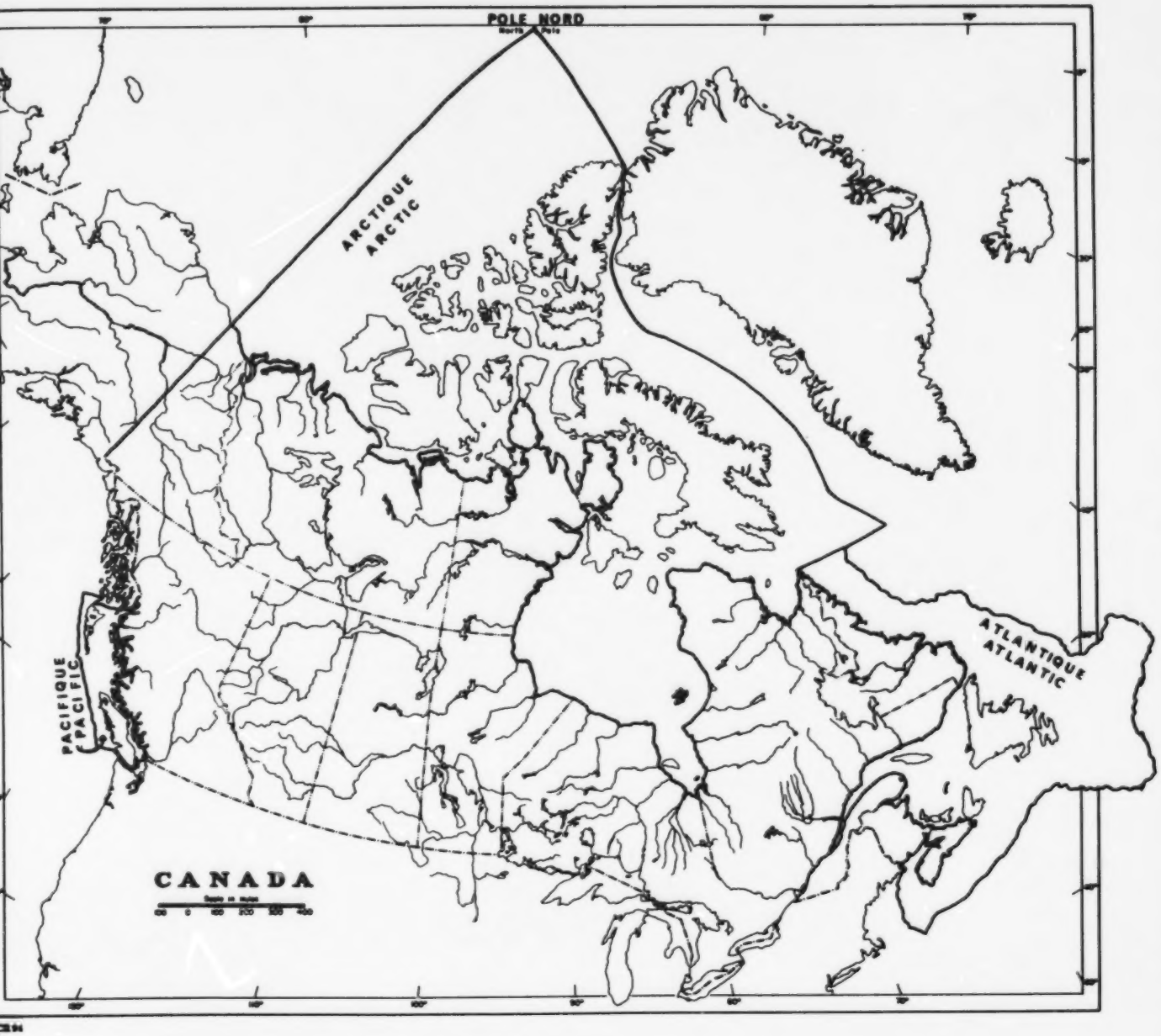


Fig. 1. The list includes those fishes and collections known from marine and brackish waters within the dark lines. The dark lines also demarcate the three subdivisions of the list, Pacific, Arctic and Atlantic. The seaward limit, when other international boundaries such as the Arctic Sector are not involved, is the 2000 meters contour. For convenience collections of fishes occuring in fresh waters of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago are included.

La liste inclut les poissons et les collections provenant des eaux marines et saumâtres contenues à l'intérieur des lignes grasses. Ces lignes grasses démarquent aussi les trois subdivisions de la liste: Pacifique, Arctique et Atlantique. Les frontières des eaux canadiennes qui ne suivent pas les limites internationales, comme dans le cas du secteur de l'Arctique, suivent alors le bathycontour de 2000 mètres. Pour plus de comodité, les collections de poissons qui occupent les eaux fraîches de l'Archipel arctique canadien sont incluses.

## Introduction

This paper lists the number of collections and specimens of every species of fishes from marine and brackish waters of Canada that are computer catalogued in the National Museum of Natural Sciences, National Museums of Canada, Ottawa. The seaward limits of the list are shown in Fig. 1. These numbers and subtotals are also presented for the Pacific, Arctic and Atlantic coasts of Canada. It is hoped that this information will be of interest to systematists. The list may also call the attention of biogeographers and ecologists to the presence of distributional and ecological information which accompanies many of these collections at the museum. This distributional and ecological data is stored in the IKTHOS computer system (See McAllister, Murphy and Morrison, 1978 for description of IKTHOS), and may be retrieved in the form of lists and distribution maps (See Fig. 2).

The relative numbers of collections and specimens of the different numbers of species may be of interest. Some species like Anotopterus pharao are rare in our collection, others like Boreogadus saida are common. The relationship of number of specimens per collection sometimes gives suggestions as to whether the species is solitary, as when only one or two are caught per collection, or whether tens are usually caught per collection suggesting aggregations or schools; naturally this should not be affirmed without other supporting evidence. These figures may also indicate which species is poorly represented at the museum and which might be donated to the national collections to enhance its future use. Although some species such as Roccus saxatilis have been transplanted from one coast to the other, no non-Canadian species except for the brown trout, Salmo trutta have been successfully introduced into Canada's marine or brackish waters.

The specimens have been principally caught with three types of fishing gear: bottom trawls in deeper water, and seines and gillnets in shallow water.

## Format

The taxa are arranged strictly in alphabetical order by scientific name. Thus the list forms its own index. For those seeking to find what Canadian species occur in a given family, in which family a species is classified, the French and English common names, or the current scientific name, reference may be made to McAllister (MS). Following the scientific names are columns for the Pacific, Arctic and Altantic coasts, and a total for all coasts. The dividing line between the Arctic and Atlantic coasts is at Cape Chidley (60° North Latitude), waters north and west of this point are classed Arctic, those south are Atlantic. Thus waters off Labrador and to the south are classed as Atlantic, those bordering the Northwest Territories and westward to Alaska are Arctic; waters off British Columbia are, of course, classed as Pacific. For more precise seaward boundaries of waters classed as Canadian, see Fig. 1.

In each of the four columns the number of collections is followed by the number of specimens. These columns only include the specimens of those species in our collections which were collected in salt or brackish waters. There are specimens of, for example, Apeltes quadracus in our freshwater collections not included here. Nor do they include non-Canadian specimens of these species sometimes in our collections. In a few cases the scientific name is followed by a question mark, or only the genus or family is given. Identification is uncertain for these specimens which may be larval, juvenile, poorly preserved or in a taxonomically difficult group. In some cases species may be listed under out-of-date names through lack of staff to update labels. For the same reason there are many uncatalogued or unidentified collections not listed and the data from most specimens caught after 1979 is not yet stored in the IKTHOS computer system.

## Discussion

According to McAllister (MS) there are 962 species of fishes in the marine and fresh

waters of Canada. Of these about 834 have been reported from the marine and brackish waters of Canada. About 353 species or 42% of the fauna are unrepresented in the national collections, and another 212 species or 25% are represented by only one to ten specimens in the National Museum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa. Only 269 or 32% of known marine species are represented by more than ten specimens in the national collections.

This means that 565 species or 68% of the known fauna is not represented at all or is very poorly represented in the national collections. Among many of the 269 remaining species, representation is inadequate to study geographic, size, seasonal, sexual and environmental variation. Many areas and habitats are poorly sampled. Obviously, more support is required to better represent the Canadian ichthyofauna.

The national collections serve many functions for its own scientists, students and scientists at Canadian universities and for international investigators seeking comparative Canadian material, as well as the Canadian public.

Functions of museum collections include:

1) Taxonomic studies. Recognition of new species, revision of families, preparation of keys and faunal works on geographic regions.

2) Preparation of authoritative distribution maps for biogeography, fisheries development and ecological studies.

3) Identification of stomach contents of aquatic mammals, birds and other animals. Identification of fossils.

4) Studies of anatomy such as osteology, musculature, nerves, scales.

5) Ecological studies using the environmental data stored with each computer collection record.

6) Studies of changes in distribution in time due to climatic change, overfishing, pollution, habitat loss, dams, etc.

7) Studies of sources of pollution. For example, study of amounts of mercury in specimens collected over time may reveal whether the mercury occurred naturally or was introduced by man.

8) Education. Many graduate students have used the national ichthyology collection as a source of study specimens for masters or doctoral theses.

9) Displays. The museum collections provide specimens for molds from which models are cast. Research on collections provides many of the display ideas.

10) Studies in evolution and adaptation.

11) Properly managing fisheries means correctly naming, identifying, and regulating each species in the catch. For example, first only one, then two and now three species of the Atlantic redfish genus Sebastes are recognized on the Atlantic coast. Stocks cannot be properly regulated unless catches are correctly identified.

12) Determination of rare, threatened, endangered or extinct species, and demand for proper protection for these species.

13) Aiding in preparation of environmental impact statements. Such reports could be greatly speeded up if a thorough biotic survey of Canada was supported, and the results made accessible by computer.

## Missing or rare species

The curator would deeply appreciate the donation of specimens of those species which are missing or poorly represented in national collections. Species of which we have no Canadian specimens are marked with a double asterisk, while species with only one to ten Canadian specimens are marked with a single asterisk; a few with less than ten are not so marked because we have additional material from freshwater. It would be desirable actually to have considerably over one hundred specimens of each species to study geographic, size, environmental and sexual variation; asterisks mark only our most desperate needs. Specimens may be preserved in 1 part full strength formalin and 9 parts of water, then securely sealed with a small amount of fluid in a plastic bag or plastic bottle or bucket, and mailed or shipped express collect to the museum at:

Mailing Address

Dr. Don E. McAllister
Ichthyology Section,
National Museum
of Natural Sciences,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M8

Express Address

Ichthyology Section,
National Museum
of Natural Sciences,
1501 Carling Avenue
(rear entrance),
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M8

Attn: Dr. Don E. McAllister

Further details on collecting and preserving techniques may be obtained from McAllister (1964).

** marks species with no specimens in National Museum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa; specimens urgently needed

* marks species with 1-10 specimens in the National Museum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa; specimens requested

\- marks species not occurring in that ocean or drainage basin

numbers - indicate how many catalogued collections/specimens in the National Museum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa.

## Acknowledgements

We thank Brian W. Coad, Associate Curator, Ichthyology Section and C.G. Gruchy, Acting Director, of the Museum for their comments on the manuscript.

## Introduction

Cet article liste le nombre de collections ainsi que de spécimens de chaque espèce de poissons des eaux marines et saumâtres du Canada qui sont catalogués dans l'ordinateur au Musée national des sciences naturelles, Musées nationaux du Canada, Ottawa. Les frontières qui délimitent cette liste sont indiquées sur la Fig. 1. Ces nombres et sous-totaux sont indiqués pour les côtes du Pacifique, de l'Arctique et de l'Atlantique du Canada. Nous espérons que cette information suscitera l'intérêt des systématiciens. Cette liste éveillera peut-être aussi l'attention des biogéographes et des écologistes par la présence d'information sur l'aire de répartition et sur l'écologie qui accompagne plusieurs de ces collections au musée. Toute cette information est conservée dans le système d'ordinateur IKTHOS (Voir McAllister, Murphy et Morrison, 1978 pour une description du système IKTHOS), et peut être extraite sous forme de listes et de cartes d'aires de répartition (Fig. 2).

Les nombres relatifs aux collections et aux spécimens de différents nombres d'espèces peuvent être d'intérêt. Certaines espèces, par exemple, Anotopterus pharao, sont rares dans nos collections, d'autres comme Boreogadus saida sont courantes. La relation entre le nombre de spécimens par collection peut parfois nous éclairer sur certains points de vue: par exemple si l'espèce est solitaire comme lorsque un ou deux spécimens sont capturés par collection, ou bien lorsque des dizaines de spécimens sont normalement capturés à chaque lieu de collection, suggérant alors des aggrégations ou des écoles. Naturellement, ceci ne pourrait pas être affirmé sans évidence supplémentaire. Ces nombres indiquent aussi quelles espèces sont mal représentées au musée et qui pourraient être beaucoup plus utiles aux fins scientifiques si elles étaient en plus grand nombre dans les collections nationales; ceci pourrait être remédié au moyen de donations.

Même si certaines espèces ont été transplantées d'une côte à l'autre, par exemple Roccus saxatilis, aucune espèce non-candienne a été introduite avec succès dans les eaux marines ou saumâtres du Canada, sauf la truite brune Salmo trutta.

La plupart des spécimens ont été collectionnés au moyen de trois types de matériel de pêche: des chaluts de fond dans les eaux profondes, et des filets maillant ainsi que des seines dans les eaux peu profondes.

## Format

Les taxa sont classés seulement par ordre alphabétique des noms scientifiques. Donc la liste forme son propre index. Ceux qui sont à la recherche des espèces canadiennes appartenant à une certaine famille, d'une famille sous laquelle une certaine espèce est classée, des noms communs français et anglais, ou bien d'un nom scientifique courant peuvent se référer à McAllister (MS). Les noms scientifiques sont suivis de colonnes pour les côtes du Pacifique, de l'Arctique et de l'Atlantique, et du total pour toutes les côtes. La ligne qui divise la région de la côte de l'Arctique et de celle de l'Atlantique se situe au Cap Chidley, les eaux au nord et à l'ouest de ce point étant de l'Arctique, et celles au sud étant de l'Atlantique. Donc, les eaux au large du Labrador et allant vers le sud sont de l'Atlantique, celles qui touchent aux Territoires du Nord-Ouest et allant vers l'ouest jusqu'à l'Alaska sont de l'Arctique; les eaux qui touchent à la Colombie Britannique sont, bien entendu, du Pacifique. Pour plus de détails sur les frontières des eaux canadiennes, voir la Fig. 1.

Dans chacune des quatre colonnes, le nombre de collections est suivi du nombre de spécimens. Ces colonnes comprennent seulement les spécimens des espèces de nos collections qui proviennent des eaux marines ou saumâtres. Certains spécimens de nos collections dulçaquicoles, par exemple Apeltes quadracus, ne sont pas inclus ici. De plus, ces colonnes ne comprennent pas les spécimens non-canadiens des espèces que nos collections pourraient contenir. Dans certains cas, le nom scientifique est suivi d'un point d'interrogation, ou bien seul le genre ou la famille y apparaît. Ceci est dû à l'incertitude de l'identification de ces spécimens qui sont soit des larves, des juvéniles, soit mal préservés, ou bien dans un groupe taxonomique ambigu. Dans certains cas, les noms des espèces énumérées sont périmés, à

cause du manque de personnel pour mettre les étiquettes à jour. C'est aussi pourquoi il y a plusieurs collections non-identifiées et non-cataloguées qui ne se retrouvent pas dans la liste, et l'information de la plupart des spécimens collectionnés après 1979 n'est pas encore entrée dans le système d'ordinateur IKTHOS.

Discussion

Selon McAllister (MS) il y a 962 espèces marines et dulçaquicoles au Canada. Environ 834 de ces espèces ont été signalées dans les eaux marines et saumâtres du Canada, et de plus, 212 espèces ou 25% sont représentées par seulement un à dix spécimens au Musée national des sciences naturelles, Ottawa. Seulement 269 ou 32% des espèces marines connues sont représentées par plus de dix spécimens dans les collections du musée.

Ceci veut dire que 565 espèces ou 68% de la faune connue n'est pas représentée du tout ou bien est mal représentée dans les collections du musée. Parmi plusieurs des 269 espèces qui restent, la représentation est inadéquate pour l'étude géographique, de dimensions, saisonnière, sexuelle et de variations environnementales. Plusieurs endroits et habitats sont mal échantillonnés. Evidemment, ceci requiert plus d'appui afin de mieux représenter l'ichtyofaune canadienne.

Les collections du musée national servent plusieurs fonctions à ses scientistes, aux étudiants et scientistes aux universités canadiennes, ainsi qu'aux investigateurs internationnaux qui cherchent du matériel canadien pour but comparatif aussi bien que par la publique canadienne.

Les fonctions des collections du musée comprennent:

1) Etudes taxonomiques. Identification de nouvelles espèces, révision de familles, préparation de clefs et ouvrages faunistiques de régions géographiques.

2) Préparation de cartes d'aire de répartition qui font autorité sur la biogéographie, le développement des pêcheries et les études écologiques.

3) Identification du contenu d'estomacs de mammifères aquatiques, d'oiseaux et d'autres animaux. Identification de fossiles.

4) Etudes d'anatomie telle que l'ostéologie, la musculature, les nerfs, les écailles.

5) Etudes écologiques au moyen de données environnementales conservées dans l'ordinateur pour chaque record de collection.

6) Etudes des variation de l'aire de répartition avec le temps dû à des changements climatiques, à la surpêche, la pollution, la perte d'habitat, aux barrages, etc.

7) Etudes des sources de pollution. Par exemple, l'étude du montant de mercure dans des spécimens collectionnés pendant une période de temps peut révéler si le mercure existait naturellement ou si il a été introduit par l'homme.

8) Education. Plusieurs étudiants gradués ont utilisé la collection nationale d'ichtyologie comme source de spécimens d'étude pour leur thèses de maîtrise ou de doctorat.

9) Expositions. Les collections du musée fournissent des spécimens qui servent à produire des moules où les modèles sont coulés. La recherche des collections fournit plusieurs idées d'expositions.

10) Etudes d'évolution et d'adaptation.

11) Une administration adéquate des pêcheries implique une formulation de noms, une identification ainsi qu'une régularisation correctes de chaque espèce de la prise. Par exemple, au début une seule, puis deux, et maintenant trois espèces de sébastes du genre

Sebastes sont reconnues sur la côte de l'Atlantique. Les stocks ne peuvent pas être controllés adéquatement si les prises ne sont pas identifiées correctement.

12) La détermination d'espèces rares, menacées, en danger de disparition, ou disparues, et une demande de protection convenable pour ces espèces.

13) Une aide dans la préparation de déclaration sur l'impact environnemental. Ces rapports pourraient être complétés beaucoup plus rapidement si une étude biotique minutieuse du Canada était appuyée, et si les résultats étaient accessibles par ordinateur.

## Espèces absentes ou rares

Le conservateur apprécierait grandement les dons de spécimens des espèces absentes ou mal représentées dans les collections du Musée national. Les espèces qui n'ont aucun spécimen canadien sont indiquées par un double astérisque, tandis que les espèces qui sont représentées que par un à dix spécimens canadiens sont indiquées par un seul astérisque; un petit nombre d'espèces contenant moins de dix spécimens ne sont pas marqués d'un astérisque car nous possédons du matériel additionnel provenant d'eaux douces. Par contre, il serait désirable d'obtenir plus de cent spécimens de chaque espèce afin d'étudier les variations géographiques, de dimensions, environnementales et sexuelles; les astérisques désignent seulement nos besoins désespérés. Ces spécimens peuvent être préservés dans une mesure de formaline pure pour neuf mesures d'eau, puis scellé solidement avec un peu de liquide dans un sac de plastique, une bouteille de plastique ou un seau, et posté au expédié par exprès à frais virés au musée:

Adresse pour la poste

Dr. Don E. McAllister
Section d'Ichtyologie,
Musée national des
sciences naturelles,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M8

Adresse pour l'exprès

Section d'Ichtyologie,
Musée national des
sciences naturelles,
1501 avenue Carling
(entrée arrière),
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M8

Attention: Dr. D.E. McAllister

** dénote les espèces qui n'ont aucun spécimen au Musée national des sciences naturelles, Ottawa; besoins immédiat de ces spécimens

* dénote les espèces avec 1-10 spécimens au Musée national des sciences naturelles, Ottawa; spécimens demandés

- dénote les espéces absentes d'un océan ou bassin

nombres - indiquent le nombre de collections/spécimens catalogués au Musée national des sciences naturelles, Ottawa.

## Remerciements

Nous remercions Brian W. Coad, conservateur associé, section d'Ichtyologie, et C.G. Gruchy, directeur par intérim du musée, de leurs commentaires.

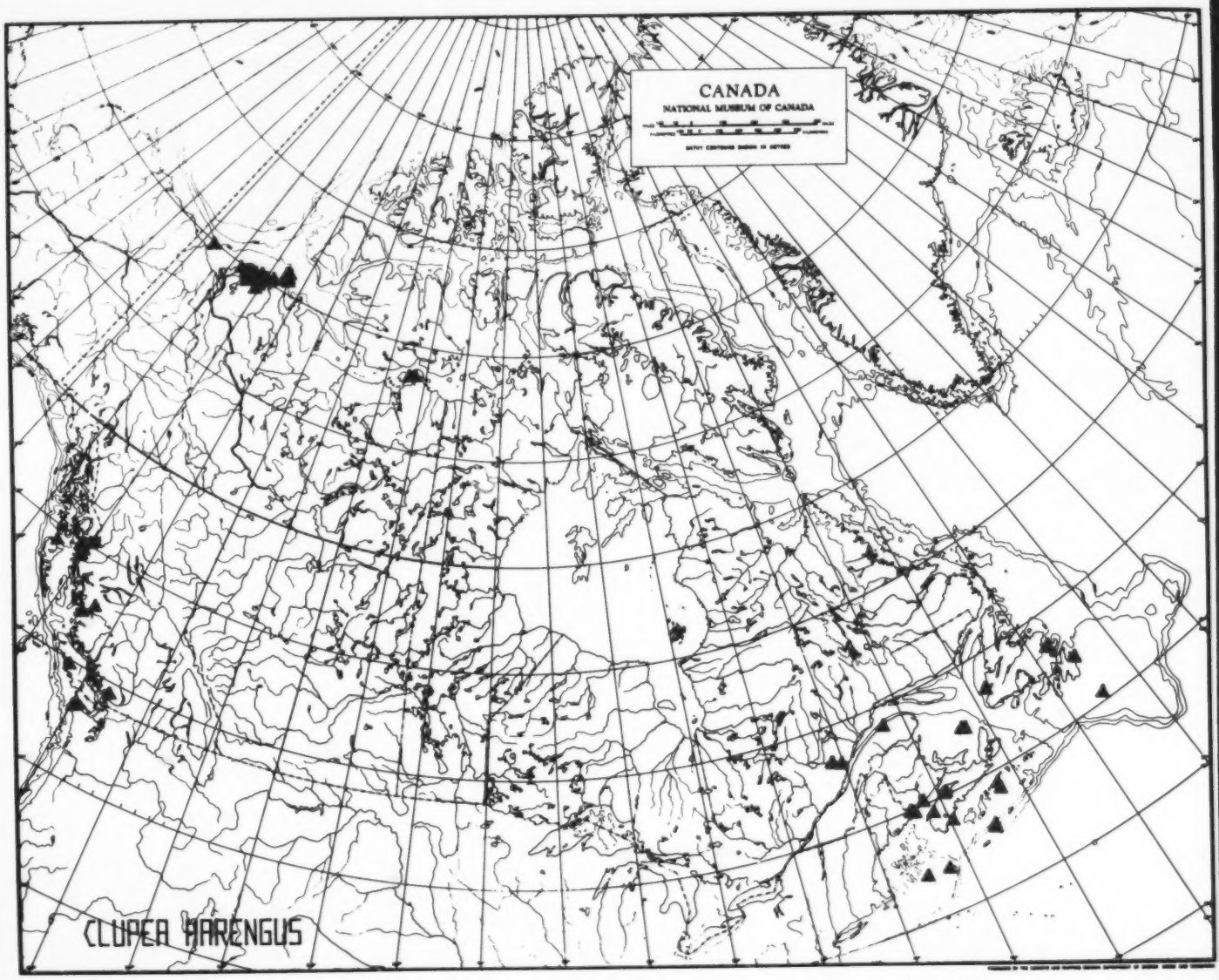


Fig. 2. Species distribution maps may be automatically plotted using the IKTHOS minicomputer system for collections listed in this paper. Collections from a given rectangle defined by 4 pairs of latitudes and longitudes may also be listed. Locality, time, ecological capture and species data may be retrieved.

Des cartes d'aires de répartition d'espèces peuvent être tracées automatiquement à l'aide du système de miniordinateur IKTHOS pour les collections listées dans cet article. Des collections contenues dans un certain rectangle défini par quatre paires de latitudes et longitudes peuvent aussi être énumérées. Des données écologiques, de localité, de temps, de capture et d'espèces peuvent être extraites.

| TAXA/TAXONS | NUMBER OF NOMBRE DE/ COLL., | SPMS | NUMBER OF NOMBRE DE/ COLL., | SPMS | NUMBER OF NOMBRE DE/ COLL., | SPMS | TOTAL NUMBER NOMBRE TOTAL/ COLL., | SPMS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PACIFIC/ PACIFIQUE | | ARCTIC/ ARCTIQUE | | ATLANTIC/ ATLANTIQUE | | CANADA | |
| **Abudefduf saxatilis | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Acantholiparis opercularis | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| Acantholumpenus mackayi | - | - | 16 | 290 | - | - | 16 | 290 |
| Acipenser brevirostrum | - | - | - | - | 18 | 66 | 18 | 66 |
| Acipenser fulvescens | - | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Acipenser medirostris | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| Acipenser oxyrhynchus | - | - | - | - | 9 | 31 | 9 | 31 |
| *Acipenser transmontanus | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| **Agonomalus mozinoi | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| *Agonopsis vulsa | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 4 |
| *Agonus acipenserinus | 5 | 6 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 6 |
| **Albula vulpes | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Alepisaurus brevirostris | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Alepisaurus ferox | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Alepocephalus bairdi | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Allocyttus | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| *Allolumpenus hypochromus | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Allolumpenus? | 11 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 11 | 4 |
| *Allosmerus elongatus | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 4 |
| **Alopias vulpinus | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alosa | 0 | 0 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| *Alosa aestivalis | - | - | - | - | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Alosa pseudoharengus | - | - | - | - | 34 | 96 | 34 | 96 |
| Alosa pseudoharengus? | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Alosa sapidissima | 0 | 0 | - | - | 19 | 50 | 19 | 50 |
| **Alutera schoepfi | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Alutera scriptus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ammodytes | 0 | 0 | 14 | 39 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 41 |
| Ammodytes dubius | - | - | 5 | 11 | 12 | 121 | 17 | 132 |
| Ammodytes dubius? | - | - | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Ammodytes hexapterus | 24 | 325 | 14 | 377 | 13 | 35 | 51 | 737 |
| Ammodytes hexapterus? | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| **Amphelikturus dendriticus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Amphistichus rhodoterus | 2 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 5 |
| *Anarhichas denticulatus | - | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Anarhichas lupus | - | - | 1 | 1 | 21 | 41 | 22 | 42 |
| *Anarhichas minor | - | - | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| *Anarhichas orientallis | - | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| Anarrhichthys ocellatus | 10 | 12 | - | - | - | - | 10 | 12 |
| **Anchoa hepsetus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Anguilla rostrata | - | - | 0 | 0 | 37 | 95 | 37 | 95 |
| Anisarchus medius | - | - | 86 | 425 | 0 | 0 | 86 | 425 |
| Anisarchus medius? | - | - | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| *Anoplagonus inermis | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| Anoplarchus insignis | 7 | 29 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 29 |
| Anoplarchus purpurescens | 20 | 140 | - | - | - | - | 20 | 140 |
| Anoplarchus purpurescens? | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Anoplarchus? | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| **Anoplogaster cornuta | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Anoplopoma fimbria | 23 | 102 | - | - | - | - | 23 | 102 |
| *Anotopterus pharao | 0 | 0 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Antennarius | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Anthias nicholsi | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Antimora microlepis | 3 | 6 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 6 |
| Antimora rostrata | - | - | 0 | 0 | 6 | 120 | 6 | 120 |
| Apeltes quadracus | - | - | - | - | 72 | 697 | 72 | 697 |

| TAXA/TAXONS | NUMBER OF NOMBRE DE/ COLL., | SPMS | NUMBER OF NOMBRE DE/ COLL., | SPMS | NUMBER OF NOMBRE DE/ COLL., | SPMS | TOTAL NUMBER NOMBRE TOTAL/ COLL., | SPMS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PACIFIC/ PACIFIQUE | | ARCTIC/ ARCTIQUE | | ATLANTIC/ ATLANTIQUE | | CANADA | |
| Apeltes quadracus?..... | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Apeltes?..... | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| **Aphanopus carbo..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Apodichthys flavidus..... | 16 | 35 | – | – | – | – | 16 | 35 |
| **Apogon maculatus..... | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Apogon pseudomaculatus..... | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Apogon sellicauda..... | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Apristurus brunneus..... | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| **Apristurus profundorum..... | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aprodon cortezianus..... | 8 | 32 | – | – | – | – | 8 | 32 |
| **Aptocyclus ventricosus..... | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| **Archosargus probatocephalus..... | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arctogadus..... | – | – | 7 | 41 | – | – | 7 | 41 |
| Arctogadus borisovi..... | – | – | 7 | 25 | – | – | 7 | 25 |
| Arctogadus borisovi?..... | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Arctogadus glacialis..... | – | – | 52 | 592 | – | – | 52 | 592 |
| Arctogadus glacialis?..... | – | – | 3 | 3 | – | – | 3 | 3 |
| Arctogadus?..... | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Argentina silus..... | – | – | – | – | 17 | 90 | 17 | 90 |
| **Argentina striata..... | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Argyropelecus aculeatus..... | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Argyropelecus gigas..... | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Argyropelecus hemigymnus..... | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Argyropelecus lychnus..... | 0 | 0 | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Ariomma bondi..... | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Aristostomias scintillans..... | 7 | 30 | – | – | – | – | 7 | 30 |
| Artediellus..... | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Artediellus atlanticus..... | – | – | 0 | 0 | 46 | 161 | 46 | 161 |
| Artediellus scaber..... | – | – | 40 | 377 | – | – | 40 | 377 |
| *Artediellus uncinatus..... | – | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Artedius fenestralis..... | 10 | 43 | – | – | – | – | 10 | 43 |
| *Artedius harringtoni..... | 3 | 7 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 7 |
| Artedius lateralis..... | 15 | 68 | – | – | – | – | 15 | 68 |
| Artedius meanyi..... | 3 | 29 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 29 |
| Ascelichthys rhodorus..... | 5 | 29 | – | – | – | – | 5 | 29 |
| Asemichthys taylori..... | 1 | 41 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 41 |
| Aspidophoroides monopterygius..... | – | – | 0 | 0 | 18 | 36 | 18 | 36 |
| Aspidophoroides monopterygius?..... | – | – | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Aspidophoroides olriki..... | – | – | 199 | 2117 | 0 | 0 | 199 | 2117 |
| Asterotheca (= Bathyagonus)..... | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| *Asterotheca alascana (= Bathyagonus alascanus)..... | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Asterotheca infraspinata (= Bathyagonus infraspinatus)..... | 13 | 20 | – | – | – | – | 13 | 20 |
| Asterotheca infraspinata? (= Bathyagonus infraspinatus?)..... | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| *Asterotheca pentacantha (= Bathyagonus pentacanthus)..... | 3 | 8 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 8 |
| *Asterotheca pentacantha? (= Bathyagonus pentacanthus?)..... | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |

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| | PACIFIC/ PACIFIQUE | | ARCTIC/ ARCTIQUE | | ATLANTIC/ ATLANTIQUE | | CANADA | |
| Atheresthes stomias | 38 | 216 | – | – | – | – | 38 | 216 |
| Atheresthes stomias? | 1 | 72 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 72 |
| **Atherinops affinis | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| Aulorhynchus flavidus | 10 | 55 | – | – | – | – | 10 | 55 |
| **Auxis thazard | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Avocettinops gilli (= Avocettina infans) | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 |
| *Balistes capriscus | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Balistes vetula | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Bathophilus flemingi | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Bathophilus flemingi? | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 |
| **Bathophilus metallicus | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bathyagonus nigripinnis | 3 | 35 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 35 |
| Bathyagonus nigripinnis? | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| **Bathylagus euryops | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bathylagus milleri | 5 | 57 | – | – | – | – | 5 | 57 |
| Bathylagus milleri? | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Bathylagus ochotensis | 6 | 18 | – | – | – | – | 6 | 18 |
| Bathylagus ochotensis? | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Bathylagus pacificus | 3 | 121 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 121 |
| **Bathylychnops exilis | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| **Bathymaster caeruleofasciatus | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| **Bathymaster signatus | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| **Bathypterois dubius | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Bathyraja abyssicola | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| **Bathyraja richardsoni | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Bathyraja spinicauda | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Bellocia michaelsarsi | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Benthalbella dentata | 7 | 15 | – | – | – | – | 7 | 15 |
| **Benthalbella linguidens | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| *Benthodesmus atlanticus | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| **Benthodesmus elongatus | 0 | 0 | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Benthosema glaciale | – | – | 2 | 3 | 15 | 380 | 17 | 383 |
| Benthosema glaciale? | – | – | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| **Beryx decadactylus | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Beryx splendens | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Blepsias bilobus | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| Blepsias cirrhosus | 10 | 37 | – | – | – | – | 10 | 37 |
| **Bonapartia pedaliota | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Boreogadus | – | – | 6 | 583 | – | – | 6 | 583 |
| Boreogadus? | – | – | 8 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 80 |
| Boreogadus saida | – | – | 303 | 16357 | 1 | 2 | 304 | 16359 |
| Boreogadus saida? | – | – | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| **Boreostomias antarcticus | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Bothragonus swani | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 |
| *Bothrocara brunneum | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| *Bothrocara molle | 1 | 6 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 6 |
| *Bothrocara pusillum | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 |
| *Bothrocara remigerum | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 3 |
| **Bothus | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Brachyistius frenatus | 6 | 9 | – | – | – | – | 6 | 9 |
| **Brama brama | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Brama japonica | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| *Brevoortia tyrannus | – | – | – | – | 5 | 7 | 5 | 7 |
| *Brosme brosme | – | – | – | – | 5 | 8 | 5 | 8 |

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| | PACIFIC/ PACIFIQUE | | ARCTIC/ ARCTIQUE | | ATLANTIC/ ATLANTIQUE | | CANADA | |
| *Brosmophycis marginata..... | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| **Bryozoichthys majorius..... | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Callionymus pauciradiatus..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Capros aper..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Caranx crysos..... | - | - | - | - | 2 | 7 | 2 | 7 |
| *Caranx hippos..... | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Carcharhinus longimanus..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Carcharhinus obscurus..... | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Carcharhinus plumbeus..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Carcharodon carcharias..... | 0 | 0 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Careproctus..... | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 32 | 17 | 33 |
| Careproctus?..... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| *Careproctus gilberti..... | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Careproctus longipinnis..... | - | - | - | - | 15 | 75 | 15 | 75 |
| Careproctus longipinnis?..... | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| *Careproctus melanurus..... | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Careproctus melanurus?..... | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| **Careproctus oregonensis..... | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Careproctus ovigerum..... | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| Careproctus reinhardti..... | - | - | 2 | 25 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 30 |
| **Caristius groenlandicus..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Caristius macropus..... | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| Catostomus catostomus..... | - | - | 5 | 9 | - | - | 5 | 9 |
| Catostomus commersoni..... | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| **Caulolatilus princeps..... | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Caulophryne jordani..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Centrobranchius nigro-oceallatus..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Centrolophus britannicus (= Schedophilus medusophagus)..... | - | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| *Centrolophus niger..... | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Centropristis striata..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Centroscyllium fabricii..... | - | - | - | - | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| **Centroscymnus coelolepis..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Ceratias holboelli..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Ceratoscopelus maderensis..... | - | - | - | - | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| **Ceratoscopelus warmingi..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Cetorhinus maximus..... | 0 | 0 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Chaenophryne longiceps..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Chaenophryne parviconus..... | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| Chaenophryne parviconus?..... | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| **Chaetodon ocellatus..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chauliodus macouni..... | 30 | 343 | - | - | - | - | 30 | 343 |
| **Chauliodus sloani..... | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Chiasmodon niger..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Chilomycterus schoepfi..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Chirolophis ascanii..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Chirolophis decoratus..... | 1 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 5 |
| *Chirolophis nugator..... | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 |
| **Chirolophis tarsodes..... | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| *Chitonotus pugetensis..... | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 |
| **Chlorophthalmus agassizi..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Citharichthys..... | 1 | 3 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| **Citharichthys arctifrons..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Citharichthys sordidus..... | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |

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| Citharichthys stigmaeus..... | 9 | 26 | - | - | - | - | 9 | 26 |
| Citharichthys stigmaeus?..... | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Clevelandia ios..... | 3 | 61 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 61 |
| Clevelandia ios?..... | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| **Clidoderma asperrimum..... | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| Clinocottus acuticeps..... | 2 | 3911 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3911 |
| Clinocottus acuticeps?..... | 11 | 20 | - | - | - | - | 11 | 20 |
| *Clinocottus embryum..... | 4 | 7 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 7 |
| *Clinocottus globiceps..... | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| Clupea?..... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Clupea harengus..... | 18 | 85 | 45 | 288 | 44 | 287 | 107 | 660 |
| **Coelorinchus coelorinchus..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cololabis saira..... | 2 | 22 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 22 |
| **Conger oceanicus..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Cookeolus boops..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Coregonus..... | - | - | 4 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 19 |
| Coregonus artedii..... | - | - | 11 | 55 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 56 |
| Coregonus autumnalis..... | - | - | 69 | 246 | - | - | 69 | 246 |
| Coregonus autumnalis?..... | - | - | 2 | 5 | - | - | 2 | 5 |
| **Coregonus canadensis..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Coregonus clupeaformis..... | - | - | 30 | 119 | 1 | 1 | 31 | 120 |
| Coregonus nasus..... | - | - | 24 | 126 | - | - | 24 | 126 |
| Coregonus nasus?..... | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 3 |
| Coregonus sardinella..... | - | - | 87 | 984 | - | - | 87 | 984 |
| Coregonus sardinella?..... | - | - | 3 | 7 | - | - | 3 | 7 |
| **Coryphaena hippurus..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Coryphaenoides..... | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Coryphaenoides acrolepis..... | 12 | 67 | - | - | | - | 12 | 67 |
| Coryphaenoides acrolepis?..... | 3 | 10 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 10 |
| **Coryphaenoides armatus..... | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| Coryphaenoides bairdi (= Nezumia bairdi)..... | - | - | 0 | 0 | 11 | 150 | 11 | 150 |
| Coryphaenoides bairdi?..... | - | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Coryphaenoides berglax (= Macrourus berglax)..... | - | - | 0 | 0 | 11 | 45 | 11 | 45 |
| **Coryphaenoides cinereus..... | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| Coryphaenoides cyclolepis? (= C. acrolepis?)..... | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| **Coryphaenoides filifer..... | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Coryphaenoides leptolepis..... | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Coryphaenoides liocephalus..... | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| *Coryphaenoides pectoralis..... | 3 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 4 |
| Coryphaenoides rupestris..... | - | - | 0 | 0 | 5 | 31 | 5 | 31 |
| Coryphopterus nicholsi..... | 5 | 38 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 38 |
| Cottidae..... | 0 | 0 | 7 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 104 |
| Cottunculus..... | - | - | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Cottunculus microps..... | - | - | 0 | 0 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 |
| **Cottunculus thompsoni..... | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cottus aleuticus..... | 7 | 95 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 95 |
| Cottus asper..... | 7 | 62 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 62 |
| Cottus cognatus..... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 127 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 130 |
| **Cottus ricei..... | - | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| *Cryptacanthodes maculatus..... | - | - | - | - | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| **Cryptopsaras couesi..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Cyclopteropsis jordani..... | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Cyclopteropsis jordani?..... | - | - | 4 | 9 | - | - | 4 | 9 |

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| *Cyclopteropsis | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Cyclopteropsis? | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Cyclopterus lumpus | - | - | 4 | 7 | 67 | 146 | 71 | 153 |
| Cyclopterus lumpus? | - | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Cyclothone | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Cyclothone braueri | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cyclothone microdon (including some/y inclus des C. pacifica) | 8 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 42 |
| Cyclothone microdon? (including some/y inclus des C. pacifica?) | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| *Cyclothone pacifica | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 |
| **Cyclothone pallida | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Cyclothone pseudopallida | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Cyclothone signata | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| Cymatogaster aggregata | 15 | 323 | - | - | - | - | 15 | 323 |
| *Cynoscion nobilis (= Atractoscion nobilis) | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| **Cynoscion regalis | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Cyprinus carpio | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Cypselurus furcatus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Cypselurus melanurus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Dactylopterus volitans | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Daramattus americanus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Dasyatis centroura | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Dasyatis violacea | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dasycottus setiger | 8 | 23 | - | - | - | - | 8 | 23 |
| **Decapterus macarellus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Delolepis gigantea | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| **Derepodichthys alepidotus | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Derichthys serpentinus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Diaphus brachycephalus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Diaphus dumerili | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Diaphus effulgens | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Diaphus holti | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Diaphus luetkeni | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Diaphus metopoclampus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Diaphus mollis | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Diaphus rafinesquii | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Diaphus splendidus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Diaphus termophilus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Diaphus theta | 36 | 1892 | - | - | - | - | 36 | 1892 |
| *Dibranchus atlanticus | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Diretmus argenteus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Dolopichthys allector | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Dolopichthys pullatus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Dolichopteryx sp. | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| **Echeneis naucrates | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Echiodon | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Ectreposebastes imus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Electrona risso | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Eleginus gracilis | - | - | 42 | 182 | - | - | 42 | 182 |
| Eleginus navaga? | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| *Embassichthys bathybius | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Embiotoca lateralis | 19 | 44 | - | - | - | - | 19 | 44 |

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| Embiotoca lateralis?..... | 3 | 17 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 17 |
| Embiotocidae..... | 1 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 8 |
| *Embryx crotalinus..... | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Enchelyopus cimbrius..... | - | - | - | - | 11 | 19 | 11 | 19 |
| **Engraulis eurystole..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Engraulis mordax..... | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 |
| Enophrys bison..... | 15 | 37 | - | - | - | - | 15 | 37 |
| **Enophrys lucasi..... | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| *Entosphenus tridentatus (= Lampetra tridentata)..... | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 |
| Eopsetta jordani..... | 10 | 16 | - | - | - | - | 10 | 16 |
| **Epinephelus niveatus..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Eptatretus deani..... | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Eptatretus stouti..... | 3 | 28 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 28 |
| *Erilepis zonifer..... | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| **Etmopterus princeps..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Etrumeus teres..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Eumesogrammus praecisus..... | - | - | 18 | 24 | 7 | 12 | 25 | 36 |
| Eumicrotremus..... | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Eumicrotremus?..... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Eumicrotremus derjugini..... | - | - | 21 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 48 |
| Eumicrotremus derjugini?..... | - | - | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| *Eumicrotremus orbis..... | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Eumicrotremus spinosus..... | - | - | 34 | 76 | 4 | 4 | 38 | 80 |
| **Eurypharynx pelecanoides..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Euthynnus pelamis..... | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Evermannella balbo..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Fistularia tabacaria..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fundulus..... | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Fundulus diaphanus..... | - | - | - | - | 6 | 87 | 6 | 87 |
| Fundulus heteroclitus..... | - | - | - | - | 70 | 1356 | 70 | 1356 |
| Fundulus heteroclitus?..... | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Gadidae..... | 0 | 0 | 7 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 74 |
| Gadinae..... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 13 |
| Gadus..... | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Gadus morhua (including some G. m. macrocephalus)..... | 20 | 37 | 2 | 2 | 123 | 359 | 145 | 398 |
| Gadus morhua?..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Gadus ogac..... | - | - | 54 | 227 | 9 | 24 | 63 | 251 |
| *Gaidropsarus argentatus..... | - | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| *Gaidropsarus ensis..... | - | - | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Galeorhinus zyopterus..... | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| Gasterosteidae..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Gasterosteus..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 20 |
| Gasterosteus?..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 |
| Gasterosteus aculeatus..... | 16 | 133 | 31 | 622 | 136 | 5719 | 183 | 6474 |
| Gasterosteus aculeatus?..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 |
| Gasterosteus wheatlandi..... | - | - | - | - | 60 | 2194 | 60 | 2194 |
| **Genyonemus lineatus..... | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Gephyroberyx darwini..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Gibbonsia metzi..... | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Gibbonsia montereyensis..... | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Gigantactis longicirra..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gilbertidia sigalutes..... | 1 | 16 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 16 |
| Glyptocephalus cynoglossus..... | - | - | - | - | 32 | 60 | 32 | 60 |
| Glyptocephalus zachirus..... | 30 | 92 | - | - | - | - | 30 | 92 |

| TAXA/TAXONS | NUMBER OF NOMBRE DE/ COLL., SPMS | | NUMBER OF NOMBRE DE/ COLL., SPMS | | NUMBER OF NOMBRE DE/ COLL., SPMS | | TOTAL NUMBER NOMBRE TOTAL/ COLL., SPMS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PACIFIC/ PACIFIQUE | | ARCTIC/ ARCTIQUE | | ATLANTIC/ ATLANTIQUE | | CANADA | |
| Gobiesox maeandricus | 32 | 82 | – | – | – | – | 32 | 82 |
| Gobiesox maeandricus? | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| **Gonichthys cocco | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Gonostoma elongatum | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Gonostoma gracilis | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| **Grammatostomias dentatus | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gymnelus hemifasciatus | – | – | 15 | 15 | – | – | 15 | 15 |
| Gymnelus retrodorsalis | – | – | 7 | 22 | – | – | 7 | 22 |
| Gymnelus viridis | – | – | 81 | 196 | 4 | 4 | 85 | 200 |
| Gymnocanthus | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Gymnocanthus? | 0 | 0 | 3 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 104 |
| *Gymnocanthus galeatus | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Gymnocanthus tricuspis | – | – | 321 | 4609 | 5 | 10 | 326 | 4619 |
| Gymnocanthus tricuspis? | – | – | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| **Gymnothorax funebris | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Gyrinomimus | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| *Halargyreus johnsoni | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| **Harriota raleighana | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Helicolenus dactyloscopus | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Hemilepidotus hemilepidotus | 19 | 73 | – | – | – | – | 19 | 73 |
| *Hemilepidotus spinosus | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 4 |
| Hemitripterus americanus | – | – | – | – | 49 | 80 | 49 | 80 |
| Hemitripterus bolini | 4 | 48 | – | – | – | – | 4 | 48 |
| Hemitripterus bolini? | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Hexagrammos decagrammus | 40 | 135 | – | – | – | – | 40 | 135 |
| Hexagrammos decagrammus? | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| *Hexagrammos lagocephalus (Voir aussi/See also Hexagrammus superciliosus) | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 |
| *Hexagrammos octogrammus | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 4 |
| Hexagrammos stelleri | 16 | 96 | – | – | – | – | 16 | 96 |
| Hexagrammus superciliosus (= Hexagrammos lagocephalus) | 3 | 13 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 13 |
| *Hexanchus griseus | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| **Himantolophus albinares | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Himantolophus groenlandicus | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Hippocampus erectus | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Hippoglossoides elassodon | 21 | 158 | – | – | – | – | 21 | 158 |
| Hippoglossoides elassodon? | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Hippoglossoides platessoides | – | – | 3 | 4 | 71 | 267 | 74 | 271 |
| *Hippoglossoides robustus | – | – | 2 | 4 | – | – | 2 | 4 |
| *Hippoglossus hippoglossus | – | – | – | – | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| *Hippoglossus stenolepis | 8 | 10 | – | – | – | – | 8 | 10 |
| *Hirundichthys affinis | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Hirundichthys rondeleti | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Histrio histrio | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Holtbyrnia macrops | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| *Hydrolagus affinis | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Hydrolagus colliei | 47 | 225 | – | – | – | – | 47 | 225 |
| **Hygophum benoiti | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Hygophum hygomi | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Hygophum macrochir | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Hygophum taaningi | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Hyperprosopon argenteum | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| Hyperprosopon ellipticum | 2 | 23 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 23 |

| TAXA/TAXONS | NUMBER OF NOMBRE DE/ COLL., | SPMS | NUMBER OF NOMBRE DE/ COLL., | SPMS | NUMBER OF NOMBRE DE/ COLL., | SPMS | TOTAL NUMBER NOMBRE TOTAL/ COLL., | SPMS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PACIFIC/ PACIFIQUE | | ARCTIC/ ARCTIQUE | | ATLANTIC/ ATLANTIQUE | | CANADA | |
| *Hypomesus olidus | – | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | 1 | 2 |
| Hypomesus pretiosus | 9 | 168 | – | – | – | – | 9 | 168 |
| **Hyporhamphus unifasciatus | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Hypsagonus quadricornis | 2 | 5 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 5 |
| *Hypsoblenius hentzi | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Icelinus? | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 |
| *Icelinus borealis | 5 | 10 | – | – | – | – | 5 | 10 |
| Icelinus borealis? | 4 | 5 | – | – | – | – | 4 | 5 |
| **Icelinus burchami | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| Icelinus filamentosus | 4 | 13 | – | – | – | – | 4 | 13 |
| **Icelinus fimbriatus | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| *Icelinus tenuis | 6 | 9 | – | – | – | – | 6 | 9 |
| Icelus | 0 | 0 | 10 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 25 |
| Icelus bicornis | – | – | 175 | 1294 | 1 | 1 | 176 | 1295 |
| Icelus bicornis? | – | – | 3 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 12 |
| Icelus spatula | – | – | 201 | 3963 | 1 | 1 | 202 | 3964 |
| Icelus spatula? | – | – | 2 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 18 |
| **Icelus spiniger | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| *Icichthys lockingtoni | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| **Icosteus aenigmaticus | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| **Idiacanthus fasciola | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Isopsetta isolepis | 4 | 12 | – | – | – | – | 4 | 12 |
| *Isurus oxyrinchus | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| *Jordania zonope | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 3 |
| **Kyphosus sectatrix | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Lactophrys trigonus | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Lactophrys triqueter | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Laemonema barbatula | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Lagocephalus lagocephalus | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Lamna ditropis | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| *Lamna nasus | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Lampadena chavesi | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Lampadena luminosa | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Lampadena speculigera | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lampanyctus | 3 | 201 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 201 |
| **Lampanyctus alatus | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Lampanyctus festivus | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Lampanyctus jordani | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| **Lampanyctus macdonaldi | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Lampanyctus pusillus | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lampanyctus regalis | 6 | 85 | – | – | – | – | 6 | 85 |
| Lampanyctus ritteri | 6 | 31 | – | – | – | – | 6 | 31 |
| *Lampetra ayresi | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 4 |
| Lampetra japonica | – | – | 14 | 21 | – | – | 14 | 21 |
| Lampetra japonica? | – | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | 1 | 2 |
| *Lampetra richardsoni | 1 | 8 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 8 |
| **Lampris guttatus | 0 | 0 | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Lasiognathus beebei | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Lepidion eques | – | – | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Lepidocybium flavobrunneum | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Lepidogobius lepidus | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| **Lepidophanes guentheri | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lepidopsetta bilineata | 44 | 80 | – | – | – | – | 44 | 80 |
| Lepidopsetta bilineata? | 4 | 15 | – | – | – | – | 4 | 15 |
| **Lepophidium cervinum | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Leptacanthichthys gracilispinis | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Leptagonus decagonus | – | – | 31 | 69 | 10 | 95 | 41 | 164 |
| Leptoclinus maculatus | 1 | 9 | 42 | 66 | 3 | 6 | 46 | 81 |
| Leptocottus armatus | 32 | 227 | – | – | – | – | 32 | 227 |
| Lestidium ringens (= Lestidiops ringens) | 8 | 13 | – | – | – | – | 8 | 13 |
| Lestidium ringens? | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| *Leuroglossus stilbius | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 3 |
| Limanda aspera | 6 | 13 | – | – | – | – | 6 | 13 |
| Limanda ferruginea | – | – | – | – | 27 | 66 | 27 | 66 |
| *Limanda proboscidea | – | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | 1 | 2 |
| **Linophryne algibarbata | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Linophryne coronata | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Linophryne lucifera | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liopsetta glacialis | – | – | 59 | 356 | – | – | 59 | 356 |
| Liopsetta putnami | – | – | – | – | 36 | 193 | 36 | 193 |
| Liparidae | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Liparis | 1 | 1 | 48 | 190 | 5 | 16 | 54 | 207 |
| Liparis atlanticus | – | – | 2 | 2 | 24 | 128 | 26 | 130 |
| Liparis callyodon | 6 | 49 | – | – | – | – | 6 | 49 |
| *Liparis coheni | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| *Liparis cyclopus | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 4 |
| *Liparis dennyi | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Liparis fabricii | – | – | 163 | 516 | 0 | 0 | 163 | 516 |
| Liparis fabricii? | – | – | 4 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 34 |
| Liparis florae | 4 | 14 | – | – | – | – | 4 | 14 |
| Liparis florae? | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| *Liparis fucensis | 3 | 5 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 5 |
| Liparis gibbus | – | – | 26 | 52 | 15 | 34 | 41 | 86 |
| Liparis gibbus? | – | – | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| **Liparis inquilinus | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Liparis mucosus | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 3 |
| *Liparis pulchellus | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| *Liparis rutteri | 2 | 9 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 9 |
| Liparis tunicatus | – | – | 111 | 971 | 0 | 0 | 111 | 971 |
| Liparis tunicatus? | – | – | 12 | 97 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 97 |
| **Lipariscus nanus | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| **Lipogenys gilli | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Lobianchia dofleini | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Lobianchia gemellari | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lophius americanus | – | – | – | – | 16 | 19 | 16 | 19 |
| **Lophodolos acanthognathus | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lota lota | – | – | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| *Lumpenella longirostris | 3 | 3 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 |
| Lumpenidae | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| Lumpenus | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Lumpenus? | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Lumpenus fabricii | – | – | 66 | 1353 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 1353 |
| Lumpenus fabricii? | – | – | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Lumpenus lumpretaeformis | – | – | 0 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 12 |
| Lumpenus sagitta | 12 | 54 | – | – | – | – | 12 | 54 |
| *Lutjanus cyanopterus | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| *Lycenchelys jordani | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |

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| | PACIFIC/ PACIFIQUE | | ARCTIC/ ARCTIQUE | | ATLANTIC/ ATLANTIQUE | | CANADA | |
| *Lycenchelys kolthoffi | – | – | 3 | 6 | – | – | 3 | 6 |
| **Lycenchelys labradorensis | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Lycenchelys paxillus | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Lycenchelys sarsi | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lycenchelys sarsi? | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| **Lycenchelys verilli | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Lycodapus endemoscotus | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Lycodapus fierasfer | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Lycodapus mandibularis | 1 | 25 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 25 |
| **Lycodapus pachysoma | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| *Lycodapus parviceps | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 4 |
| Lycodes | 0 | 0 | 43 | 96 | 1 | 3 | 44 | 99 |
| Lycodes agnostus (= Lycodes polaris) | – | – | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| **Lycodes atlanticus | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lycodes brevipes | 9 | 57 | – | – | – | – | 9 | 57 |
| Lycodes diapterus | 3 | 15 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 15 |
| *Lycodes esmarkii (See also/ voir aussi Lycodes vachonii) | – | – | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Lycodes jugoricus | – | – | 50 | 89 | – | – | 50 | 89 |
| Lycodes jugoricus? | – | – | 3 | 3 | – | – | 3 | 3 |
| Lycodes lavalaei | – | – | – | – | 33 | 101 | 33 | 101 |
| Lycodes mucosus | – | – | 23 | 34 | – | – | 23 | 34 |
| *Lycodes palearis | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 |
| Lycodes pallidus | – | – | 152 | 1692 | 10 | 92 | 162 | 1784 |
| Lycodes pallidus? | – | – | 4 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 11 |
| Lycodes polaris (See also/ voir aussi Lycodes agnostus) | – | – | 137 | 584 | 6 | 6 | 143 | 590 |
| Lycodes polaris? | – | – | 20 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 37 |
| Lycodes reticulatus | – | – | 15 | 143 | 38 | 90 | 53 | 233 |
| Lycodes reticulatus? | – | – | 4 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 22 |
| Lycodes rossi | – | – | 40 | 93 | – | – | 40 | 93 |
| Lycodes rossi? | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | 2 | 2 |
| Lycodes sagittarius | – | – | 1 | 26 | – | – | 1 | 26 |
| *Lycodes seminudus | – | – | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 |
| **Lycodes terraenovae | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Lycodes vachonii (= L. esmarki) | – | – | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Lycodes vahlii | – | – | – | – | 33 | 146 | 33 | 146 |
| **Lycodonus mirabilis | – | – | 0 | 0 | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| Lycodopsis pacifica (= Lycodes pacificus) | 16 | 136 | – | – | – | – | 16 | 136 |
| Lycodopsis pacifica? | 2 | 11 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 11 |
| *Lyconectes aleutensis | 6 | 7 | – | – | – | – | 6 | 7 |
| Lyopsetta exilis | 22 | 262 | – | – | – | – | 22 | 262 |
| Lyopsetta exilis? | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 |
| **Macdonaldia rostrata | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Macropinna microstoma | 2 | 4 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 4 |
| Macrozoarces americanus | – | – | – | – | 46 | 78 | 46 | 78 |
| **Makaira nigricans | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malacocottus kincaidi | 9 | 32 | – | – | – | – | 9 | 32 |
| **Malacosteus danae | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| **Malacosteus niger | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mallotus villosus | 2 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 35 | 506 | 38 | 519 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PACIFIC/ PACIFIQUE | | ARCTIC/ ARCTIQUE | | ATLANTIC/ ATLANTIQUE | | CANADA | |
| **Manta birostris | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Maulisia argipalla | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| *Maurolicus muelleri | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Medialuna californiensis | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Megalops atlanticus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Melamphae lugubris | 5 | 39 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 39 |
| **Melamphaes microps | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Melamphaes suborbitalis | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Melanocetus johnsoni | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Melanogrammus aeglefinus | - | - | - | - | 30 | 95 | 30 | 95 |
| *Melanonus zugmayeri | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Melanostigma | 0 | 0 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Melanostigma atlanticum | - | - | - | - | 3 | 43 | 3 | 43 |
| **Melanostigma pammelas | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Melanostomias spilorhynchus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Menidia menidia | - | - | - | - | 34 | 766 | 34 | 766 |
| **Mentodus rostratus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Merluccius albidus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Merluccius bilinearis | - | - | - | - | 34 | 101 | 34 | 101 |
| Merluccius productus | 13 | 58 | - | - | - | - | 13 | 58 |
| Microgadus proximus | 2 | 17 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 17 |
| Microgadus tomcod | - | - | - | - | 50 | 696 | 50 | 696 |
| **Microlophichthys microlophus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Micromesistius poutassou | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Micropogonias undulatus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Microstomus pacificus | 28 | 61 | - | - | - | - | 28 | 61 |
| Microstomus pacificus? | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| *Mola mola | 1 | 1 | - | - | 6 | 8 | 7 | 9 |
| **Molva dipterygia | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Molva molva | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Monacanthus ciliatus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Monacanthus hispidus | - | - | - | - | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| *Morone americana | - | - | - | - | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| *Morone saxatilis | 0 | 0 | - | - | 3 | 8 | 3 | 8 |
| *Mugil curema | - | - | - | - | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| **Mullus auratus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Mustelus canis | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Myctophidae | 1 | 2 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| **Myctophum affine | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Myctophum punctatum | - | - | - | - | 4 | 30 | 4 | 30 |
| Myoxocephalus | 0 | 0 | 5 | 83 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 83 |
| Myoxocephalus? | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Myoxocephalus aeneus | - | - | - | - | 71 | 288 | 71 | 288 |
| Myoxocephalus aeneus? | - | - | - | - | 2 | 21 | 2 | 21 |
| Myoxocephalus octodecemspinosus | - | - | - | - | 48 | 142 | 48 | 142 |
| Myoxocephalus polyacanthocephalus | 11 | 50 | - | - | - | - | 11 | 50 |
| Myoxocephalus polyacanthocephalus? | 1 | 6 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 6 |
| Myoxocephalus quadricornis | - | - | 284 | 3153 | 0 | 0 | 284 | 3153 |
| Myoxocephalus quadricornis? | - | - | 4 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 85 |
| Myoxocephalus scorpioides | - | - | 91 | 364 | 3 | 8 | 94 | 372 |
| Myoxocephalus scorpioides? | - | - | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| Myoxocephalus scorpius | - | - | 161 | 624 | 45 | 139 | 206 | 763 |

| TAXA/TAXONS | NUMBER OF NOMBRE DE/ COLL., SPMS | | NUMBER OF NOMBRE DE/ COLL., SPMS | | NUMBER OF NOMBRE DE/ COLL., SPMS | | TOTAL NUMBER NOMBRE TOTAL/ COLL., SPMS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PACIFIC/ PACIFIQUE | | ARCTIC/ ARCTIQUE | | ATLANTIC/ ATLANTIQUE | | CANADA | |
| Myoxocephalus scorpius?..... | - | - | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| Myxine glutinosa..... | - | - | 0 | 0 | 7 | 25 | 7 | 25 |
| Nansenia candida..... | 8 | 29 | - | - | - | - | 8 | 29 |
| **Nansenia groenlandica..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Naucrates ductor..... | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nautichthys oculofasciatus..... | 7 | 11 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 11 |
| **Nautichthys robustus..... | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Nealotus tripes..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Nectoliparis pelagicus..... | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| **Nematonurus armatus..... | - | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| *Nemichthys scolopaceus..... | 2 | 2 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| **Nessoramphus ingolfianus..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nezumia bairdi (See also/ voir aussi Coryphaenoides bairdi)..... | - | - | 0 | 0 | 13 | 17 | 13 | 17 |
| **Nezumia steligidolepis..... | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Nomeus gronovii..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Normichthys operosa..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Notacanthus..... | - | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| *Notacanthus phasganorus (= Notacanthus chemnitzi)..... | - | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 9 |
| Notolepis rissoi..... | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 22 | 5 | 26 |
| **Notolychnus valdiviae..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Notorynchus maculatus..... | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| Notoscopelus..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| *Notoscopelus elongatus..... | - | - | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| *Notoscopelus kroeyeri (= N. elongatus)..... | - | - | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Notoscopelus resplendens..... | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Occella impi..... | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| *Occella verrucosa..... | 3 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 5 |
| **Odontaspis taurus..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Odontopyxis trispinosa..... | 8 | 15 | - | - | - | - | 8 | 15 |
| Odontopyxis trispinosa?..... | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Oligocottus..... | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Oligocottus maculosus..... | 45 | 926 | - | - | - | - | 45 | 926 |
| Oligocottus maculosus?..... | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| **Oligocottus rimensis..... | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| Oligocottus snyderi..... | 5 | 60 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 60 |
| Oligocottus snyderi?..... | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 |
| **Omosudis lowei..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oncorhynchus gorbuscha..... | 15 | 1039 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 16 | 1040 |
| Oncorhynchus keta..... | 4 | 38 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 6 | 40 |
| Oncorhynchus kisutch..... | 6 | 10 | - | - | - | - | 6 | 10 |
| Oncorhynchus nerka..... | 4 | 13 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 13 |
| Oncorhynchus tshawytscha..... | 4 | 14 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 14 |
| Oncorhynchus tshawytscha?..... | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| **Oneirodes bulbous..... | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Oneirodes eschrichti..... | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Oneirodes macrosteus..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Oneirodes schmidti..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Oneirodes thompsoni..... | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Ophichthus cruentifer..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Ophidion selenops..... | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ophiodon elongatus..... | 18 | 40 | - | - | - | - | 18 | 40 |
| Ophiodon elongatus?..... | 2 | 19 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 19 |

| TAXA/TAXONS | NUMBER OF NOMBRE DE/ COLL., | SPMS | NUMBER OF NOMBRE DE/ COLL., | SPMS | NUMBER OF NOMBRE DE/ COLL., | SPMS | TOTAL NUMBER NOMBRE TOTAL/ COLL., | SPMS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PACIFIC/ PACIFIQUE | | ARCTIC/ ARCTIQUE | | ATLANTIC/ ATLANTIQUE | | CANADA | |
| **Optostomias mitsuii | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| Osmerus | - | - | 7 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 38 |
| Osmerus mordax | - | - | 44 | 236 | 58 | 437 | 102 | 673 |
| **Osteodiscus cascadiae | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| Oxylebius pictus | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 |
| **Pachystomias microdon | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Palinurichthys perciformis (= Hyperoglyphe perciformis) | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| *Pallasina barbata | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 |
| Paralepis | 0 | 0 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| **Paralepis atlantica | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Paralepis brevis | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Paralepis coregonoides | - | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Paralichthys dentatus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Paralichthys oblongus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Paraliparis bathybius | - | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| *Paraliparis calidus | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| **Paraliparis cephalus | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Paraliparis copei | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Paraliparis deani | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 |
| **Paraliparis garmani | - | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Paraliparis latifrons | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| *Paraliparis paucidens | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| **Paraliparis rosaceus | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Parasudis truculenta | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Paricelinus hopliticus | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Parophrys vetulus | 24 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 24 | 100 |
| *Pentaceros richardsoni | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| *Peprilus simillimus | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| **Peristedion miniatum | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Petromyzon marinus | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Phanerodon furcatus | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| *Pholis clemensi | 1 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 5 |
| *Pholis fasciata | - | - | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| Pholis gunnellus | - | - | - | - | 78 | 257 | 78 | 257 |
| Pholis laeta | 30 | 188 | - | - | - | - | 30 | 188 |
| Pholis laeta? | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 4 |
| *Pholis schultzi | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Pholis? | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Physiculus fulvus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Phytichthys chirus | 7 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 9 |
| Platichthys stellatus | 20 | 113 | 23 | 63 | - | - | 43 | 176 |
| **Plectobranchus evides | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Pleurogrammus monopterygius | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| Pleuronectidae | 1 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 5 |
| Pleuronectidae? | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| *Pleuronichthys coenosus | 5 | 6 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 6 |
| *Pleuronichthys decurrens | 4 | 6 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 6 |
| **Pogonias cromis | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pollachius | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Pollachius virens | - | - | - | - | 26 | 54 | 26 | 54 |
| **Pollichthys mauli | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Polyacanthonotus challengeri | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PACIFIC/ PACIFIQUE | | ARCTIC/ ARCTIQUE | | ATLANTIC/ ATLANTIQUE | | CANADA | |
| **Polyipnus asteroides | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Polymixia lowei | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Polymixia nobilis | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Polypera greeni | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 |
| **Polyprion americanus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Pomatomus saltatrix | - | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 |
| **Pontinus rathbuni | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Porichthys notatus | 13 | 16 | - | - | - | - | 13 | 16 |
| *Poroclinus rothrocki | 4 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 9 |
| **Poromitra capito | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poromitra crassiceps | 4 | 178 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 4 | 178 |
| **Poromitra megalops | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poronotus triacanthus (= Peprilus triacanthus) | - | - | - | - | 8 | 44 | 8 | 44 |
| *Priacanthus arenatus | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| *Prionace glauca | 1 | 1 | - | - | 5 | 9 | 6 | 10 |
| **Prionotus carolinus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Prionotus evolans | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Pristigenys alta | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Prosopium cylindraceum | - | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| Prosopium williamsoni | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| **Protomyctophum arcticum | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Protomyctophum thompsoni | 26 | 692 | - | - | - | - | 26 | 692 |
| **Psenes maculatus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Psettichthys melanostictus | 8 | 15 | - | - | - | - | 8 | 15 |
| Pseudopleuronectes americanus | - | - | - | - | 120 | 465 | 120 | 465 |
| **Pseudoscopelus scriptus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Psychrolutes paradoxus | 5 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 9 |
| **Psychrolutes phrictus | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Pterycombus brama | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Ptilichthys goodei | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Pungitius pungitius | - | - | 73 | 4835 | 48 | 263 | 121 | 5098 |
| **Rachycentrium canadum | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Radulinus asprellus | 9 | 13 | - | - | - | - | 9 | 13 |
| *Radulinus boleoides | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Raja | 7 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 18 | 12 | 30 |
| **Raja badia | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Raja bathyphila | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Raja binoculata | 4 | 10 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 10 |
| Raja erinacea | - | - | - | - | 20 | 45 | 20 | 45 |
| Raja erinacea? | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| **Raja fyllae | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Raja hyperborea | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Raja interrupta? | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| **Raja jenseni | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Raja kincaidi (= Bathyraja kincaidi) | 7 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 9 |
| *Raja laevis | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Raja lintea | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Raja mollis | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Raja ocellata | - | - | - | - | 8 | 38 | 8 | 38 |
| Raja radiata | - | - | 1 | 1 | 57 | 112 | 58 | 113 |
| Raja radiata? | - | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Raja rhina | 24 | 48 | - | - | - | - | 24 | 48 |
| Raja senta | - | - | - | - | 14 | 16 | 14 | 16 |

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| | PACIFIC/ PACIFIQUE | | ARCTIC/ ARCTIQUE | | ATLANTIC/ ATLANTIQUE | | CANADA | |
| *Raja stellulata | 3 | 3 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 |
| Raja stellulata? | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 3 |
| *Raja trachura (= Bathyraja trachura) | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Reinhardtius hippoglossoides | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 32 | 17 | 34 |
| **Remora australis | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| **Remora brachyptera | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Remora remora | – | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Rhacochilus vacca | 5 | 13 | – | – | – | – | 5 | 13 |
| *Rhamphocottus richardsoni | 5 | 6 | – | – | – | – | 5 | 6 |
| **Rhectogramma sherborni | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Rhinochimaera atlantica | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Rhinoliparis attenuatus | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| **Rhizoprionodon terraenovae | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Rhodichthys regina | – | – | 0 | 0 | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| Rimicola muscarum | 4 | 21 | – | – | – | – | 4 | 21 |
| Ronquilus jordani | 8 | 13 | – | – | – | – | 8 | 13 |
| **Ruvettus pretiosus | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Sagamichthys abei | 3 | 5 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 5 |
| *Salmo clarki | 2 | 7 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 7 |
| Salmo gairdneri? | 1 | 1 | – | – | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Salmo salar | – | – | 1 | 1 | 7 | 52 | 8 | 53 |
| Salmo salar? | – | – | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Salvelinus | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Salvelinus alpinus | – | – | 193 | 1546 | 1 | 2 | 194 | 1548 |
| Salvelinus alpinus? | – | – | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Salvelinus fontinalis | – | – | 5 | 17 | 13 | 25 | 18 | 42 |
| Salvelinus fontinalis? | – | – | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Salvelinus malma | 5 | 14 | 0 | 0 | – | – | 5 | 14 |
| Salvelinus namaycush (most on Arctic Archipelago in freshwater/la plupart en eau douce dans l'archipel de l'Arctique) | – | – | 19 | 137 | – | – | 19 | 137 |
| **Sarda chiliensis | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| *Sarda sarda | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| **Sardinops sagax | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| **Scomber japonicus | 0 | 0 | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Scomber scombrus | – | – | – | – | 27 | 55 | 27 | 55 |
| *Scomberesox saurus | – | – | – | – | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| **Scomberomorus cavalla | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Scopeloberyx opisthopterus | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Scopelogadus beani | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| *Scopelosaurus harryi | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 |
| **Scopelosaurus lepidus | – | – | 0 | 0 | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| Scophthalmus aquosus | – | – | – | – | 16 | 19 | 16 | 19 |
| Scorpaenichthys marmoratus | 7 | 13 | – | – | – | – | 7 | 13 |
| *Scytalina cerdale | 1 | 10 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 10 |
| Sebastes | 23 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 52 |
| Sebastes aleutianus | 10 | 26 | – | – | – | – | 10 | 26 |
| Sebastes aleutianus? | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Sebastes alutus | 23 | 137 | – | – | – | – | 23 | 137 |
| Sebastes alutus? | 2 | 8 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 8 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PACIFIC/ PACIFIQUE | | ARCTIC/ ARCTIQUE | | ATLANTIC/ ATLANTIQUE | | CANADA | |
| **Sebastes auriculatus | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| *Sebastes aurora | 3 | 6 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 6 |
| Sebastes babcocki | 8 | 26 | - | - | - | - | 8 | 26 |
| *Sebastes borealis | 2 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 5 |
| Sebastes brevispinis | 10 | 24 | - | - | - | - | 10 | 24 |
| Sebastes caurinus | 16 | 42 | - | - | - | - | 16 | 42 |
| Sebastes caurinus? | 2 | 23 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 23 |
| *Sebastes ciliatus | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Sebastes crameri | 11 | 38 | - | - | - | - | 11 | 38 |
| Sebastes crameri? | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 |
| Sebastes diploproa | 5 | 27 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 27 |
| Sebastes elongatus | 7 | 51 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 51 |
| Sebastes elongatus? | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| *Sebastes emphaeus | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Sebastes entomelas | 13 | 32 | - | - | - | - | 13 | 32 |
| Sebastes fasciatus | - | - | - | - | 16 | 87 | 16 | 87 |
| Sebastes flavidus | 17 | 53 | - | - | - | - | 17 | 53 |
| *Sebastes goodei | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Sebastes helvomaculatus | 7 | 58 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 58 |
| **Sebastes jordani | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| Sebastes maliger | 13 | 38 | - | - | - | - | 13 | 38 |
| Sebastes marinus | - | - | 0 | 0 | 30 | 60 | 30 | 60 |
| Sebastes melanops | 20 | 54 | - | - | - | - | 20 | 54 |
| Sebastes melanops? | 1 | 6 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 6 |
| Sebastes mentella | - | - | 0 | 0 | 5 | 16 | 5 | 16 |
| *Sebastes miniatus | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| *Sebastes mystinus | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Sebastes nebulosus | 10 | 11 | - | - | - | - | 10 | 11 |
| *Sebastes nigrocinctus | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 |
| Sebastes paucispinis | 14 | 24 | - | - | - | - | 14 | 24 |
| Sebastes paucispinis? | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Sebastes pinniger | 13 | 18 | - | - | - | - | 13 | 18 |
| Sebastes pinniger? | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Sebastes proriger | 8 | 24 | - | - | - | - | 8 | 24 |
| *Sebastes reedi | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Sebastes ruberrimus | 15 | 21 | - | - | - | - | 15 | 21 |
| Sebastes saxicola | 1 | 11 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 11 |
| *Sebastes variegatus | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| *Sebastes wilsoni | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Sebastes zacentrus | 11 | 27 | - | - | - | - | 11 | 27 |
| Sebastes zacentrus? | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Sebastolobus alascanus | 19 | 80 | - | - | - | - | 19 | 80 |
| Sebastolobus alascanus? | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Sebastolobus altivelis | 4 | 21 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 21 |
| **Selar crumenophthalmus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Selene setapinnis | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Seriola dumerili | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Seriola lalandi | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Seriola zonata | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Serrivomer beani | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Serrivomer jesperseni | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| **Serrivomer parabeani | - | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Simenchelys parasiticus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Somniosus microcephalus | - | - | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Somniosus pacificus | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Spectrunculus grandis | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |

| TAXA/TAXONS | NUMBER OF NOMBRE DE/ COLL., PACIFIC/ PACIFIQUE | SPMS | NUMBER OF NOMBRE DE/ COLL., ARCTIC/ ARCTIQUE | SPMS | NUMBER OF NOMBRE DE/ COLL., ATLANTIC/ ATLANTIQUE | SPMS | TOTAL NUMBER NOMBRE TOTAL/ COLL., CANADA | SPMS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sphoeroides maculatus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Sphoeroides pachygaster | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| *Sphyraena argentea | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| **Sphyraena borealis | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Sphyrna zygaena | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Spirinchus starksi | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| Spirinchus thaleichthys | 4 | 18 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 18 |
| Squalus acanthias | 15 | 20 | - | - | 8 | 33 | 23 | 53 |
| **Stellerina xyosterna | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| Stenobrachius leucopsarus | 40 | 1181 | - | - | - | - | 40 | 1181 |
| Stenobrachius leucopsarus? | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Stenobrachius nannochir | 3 | 17 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 17 |
| Stenodus leucichthys | - | - | 20 | 25 | - | - | 20 | 25 |
| **Sternoptyx diaphana | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Sternoptyx pseudobscura | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| Stichaeus punctatus | 1 | 3 | 15 | 21 | 3 | 5 | 19 | 29 |
| *Stomias boa | - | - | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Syacium | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Symbolophorus californiensis | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Symbolophorus veranyi | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Symphurus minor | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Synaphobranchus kaupi | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Synchirus gilli | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 |
| Syngnathus | 0 | 0 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Syngnathus fuscus | - | - | - | - | 10 | 24 | 10 | 24 |
| Syngnathus fuscus? | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Syngnathus leptorhynchus | 17 | 71 | - | - | - | - | 17 | 71 |
| **Synodus synodus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Taaningichthys bathyphilus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Taaningichthys minimus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tactostoma macropus | 18 | 104 | - | - | - | - | 18 | 104 |
| **Talismania bifurcata | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Taractes asper | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| Tarletonbeania | 13 | 39 | - | - | - | - | 13 | 39 |
| Tarletonbeania crenularis (See also/voir aussi T. taylori) | 22 | 85 | - | - | - | - | 22 | 85 |
| Tarletonbeania crenularis? | 2 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 8 |
| *Tarletonbeania taylori (= T. crenularis) | 5 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 5 |
| *Tautoga onitis | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Tautogolabrus adspersus | - | - | - | - | 65 | 428 | 65 | 428 |
| **Tetragonurus atlanticus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Tetragonurus cuvieri | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Tetrapterus albidus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Thaleichthys pacificus | 12 | 42 | - | - | - | - | 12 | 42 |
| Theragra chalcogramma | 25 | 58 | - | - | - | - | 25 | 58 |
| *Thunnus alalunga | 3 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| **Thunnus albacares | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Thunnus obesus | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Thunnus thynnus | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Torpedo californica | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| *Torpedo nobiliana | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Trachipterus altivelis | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Trachurus lathani | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| TAXA/TAXONS | NUMBER OF NOMBRE DE/ COLL., | SPMS | NUMBER OF NOMBRE DE/ COLL., | SPMS | NUMBER OF NOMBRE DE/ COLL., | SPMS | TOTAL NUMBER NOMBRE TOTAL/ COLL., | SPMS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PACIFIC/ PACIFIQUE | | ARCTIC/ ARCTIQUE | | ATLANTIC/ ATLANTIQUE | | CANADA | |
| *Trachurus symmetricus | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 |
| **Trachyrhyncus murrayi | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trichodon trichodon | 4 | 122 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 122 |
| Triglops | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| *Triglops macellus | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| Triglops murrayi | - | - | 9 | 16 | 23 | 87 | 32 | 103 |
| Triglops murrayi? | - | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Triglops nybelini | - | - | 41 | 96 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 96 |
| Triglops nybelini? | - | - | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Triglops pingeli | 1 | 1 | 159 | 729 | 1 | 1 | 161 | 731 |
| Triglops pingeli? | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| **Trigonolampa miriceps | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ulvaria subbifurcata | - | - | 1? | 1? | 36 | 254 | 37 | 255 |
| *Urophycis chesteri | - | - | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Urophycis chuss | - | - | - | - | 14 | 36 | 14 | 36 |
| **Urophycis regia | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Urophycis tenuis | - | - | - | - | 37 | 97 | 37 | 97 |
| Urophycis tenuis? | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| **Ventrifossa occidentalis | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Vomer setapinnis (= Selene setapinnis) | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Xeneretmus latifrons | 11 | 88 | - | - | - | - | 11 | 88 |
| *Xeneretmus leiops | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 |
| *Xeneretmus triacanthus | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| **Xenodermichthys copei | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Xenomystax | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| **Xenomystax atrarius | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| *Xererpes fucorum | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| *Xiphias gladius | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Xiphister | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Xiphister atropurpureus | 19 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 19 | 100 |
| Xiphister atropurpureus? | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Xiphister mucosus | 10 | 28 | - | - | - | - | 10 | 28 |
| Xiphister mucosus? | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| *Zaniolepis latipinnis | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| *Zaprora silenus | 5 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 5 |
| **Zenopsis conchifera | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals of collections & specimens/ Totaux de collections et de spécimens | 2156 | 18733 | 4410 | 53742 | 2758 | 20339 | 9324 | 92814 |
| Total of species/d'espèces | | 388 | | 224 | | 526 | | 834 |
| Total and % of species in NMC/Total et % d'espèces aux NMC | | 257 66% | | 151 67% | | 209 40% | | 481 58% |

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